commenced this action. (Doc. No. 1.) On the same day, Plaintiff filed a motion seeking in forma pauperis ("IFP") status. (Doc. No. 2.) For the reasons outlined below, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's IFP motion and **DISMISSES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the

The determination of indigency falls within the district court's discretion. California Men's Colony v. Rowland, 939 F.2d 854, 858 (9th Cir. 1991), reversed on other grounds, 506 U.S. 194 (1993) (holding that "Section 1915 typically requires the

26

27

28

- 1 -10cv1020w reviewing court to exercise its sound discretion in determining whether the affiant has satisfied the statute's requirement of indigency."). It is well-settled that a party need not be completely destitute to proceed in forma pauperis. Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 335 U.S. 331, 339-40 (1948). To satisfy the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), "an affidavit [of poverty] is sufficient which states that one cannot because of his poverty pay or give security for costs ... and still be able to provide himself and dependents with the necessities of life." Id. at 339. At the same time, however, "the same even-handed care must be employed to assure that federal funds are not squandered to underwrite, at public expense, ... the remonstrances of a suitor who is financially able, in whole or in material part, to pull his own oar." Temple v. Ellerthorpe, 586 F.Supp. 848, 850 (D.R.I. 1984).

District courts, therefore, tend to reject IFP applications where the applicant can pay the filing fee with acceptable sacrifice to other expenses. See, e.g., Stehouwer v. Hennessey, 851 F.Supp. 316, (N.D.Cal. 1994), vacated in part on other grounds, Olivares v. Marshall, 59 F.3d 109 (9th Cir. 1995) (finding that district court did not abuse discretion in requiring partial fee payment from prisoner with \$14.61 monthly salary and \$110 per month from family); Allen v. Kelly, 1995 WL 396860 at *2 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (Plaintiff initially permitted to proceed in forma pauperis, later required to pay \$120 filing fee out of \$900 settlement proceeds); Ali v. Cuyler, 547 F.Supp. 129, 130 (E.D. Pa. 1982) (in forma pauperis application denied: "plaintiff possessed savings of \$450 and the magistrate correctly determined that this amount was more than sufficient to allow the plaintiff to pay the filing fee in this action."). Moreover, the facts as to the affiant's poverty must be stated "with some particularity, definiteness, and certainty." United States v. McQuade, 647 F.2d 938, 940 (9th Cir. 1981).

Having read and considered the papers submitted, the Court finds that based on the current record, Plaintiff has failed to meet 28 U.S.C. § 1915's requirements for IFP status. Specifically, the information provided by Plaintiff in support of his IFP motion lacks the "particularity, definiteness, and certainty" that is required by the Ninth Circuit. <u>Id</u>.

- 2 - 10cv1020w

Case 3:10-cv-01020-W-CAB Document 3 Filed 05/17/10 PageID.14 Page 3 of 3

For example, Plaintiff has refused to provide answers to most of the questions on the IFP application. (See *IFP Mot.* at ¶¶ 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11.) Based on this lack of information, Plaintiff's true economic situation is unascertainable.

Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* without prejudice, and **DISMISSES** the lawsuit. Plaintiff shall have until **June 11, 2010** to reinstate this case by (1) paying the \$350 filing fee or (2) submitting an amended IFP application. Plaintiff is advised that failure to meet either of these requirements may cause the termination of his case without further leave to amend.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: May 17, 2010

Hon. Thomas J. Whelan United States District Judge

- 3 - 10cv1020w